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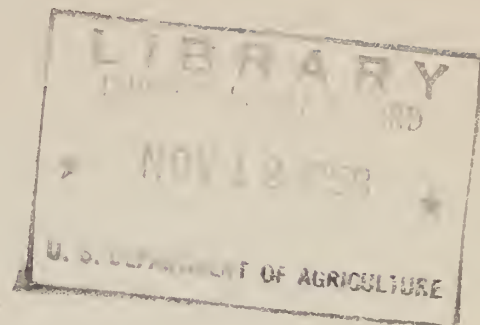
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION



SUMMARIES OF

FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

and

Federal Register Citations

Revised through: November 1, 1957

Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages (or added, if corresponding pages do not exist) in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders (and Federal Register Citations). These inserts include summaries of new orders and amendments to existing orders which have become effective during the period August 2, 1957 through November 1, 1957. Last insert covered changes through August 1, 1957.

In order to effect a gradual revision of the entire summary compilation, the inserts at times, may include certain pages which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format and may not reflect any changes in the order provisions. In this insert are included the summaries of the orders for Fort Wayne and Sioux City which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format.

ERRATA SHEET

- Pages 14 - 17d (Kansas City): As of October 1, 1957, the Topeka order was merged with the Kansas City order. The new order is designated as the Greater Kansas City order. The summary for the Greater Kansas City order is included in this insert and covers pages 129 through 133b. Pages 14 through 17 now contain the North Central Iowa order. Pages 17a, 17b, 17c, and 17d should be discarded.
- Page 136a- Dated 4/30/55 (Knoxville): As of September 1, 1957, the months listed under the subhead "Pricing Months" and the numerals with the exception of '2' under the subhead, "Rate (cents)" were suspended.
- Page 220 - Dated 4/16/57 (Platte Valley): Under the heading "Class Prices" subhead, "Class I Milk Price", the last three words; "minus 10 cents" were suspended effective October 1, 1957

11/1/57

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Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/ (cont'd)

Market	: Supply- : Demand : Adjuster:	: Price paid at : 12 Midwest : condenseries: : 3/	: Specified : mfg. : plants	: Butter- : powder	: Butter- : cheese	: Economic : factors
North Central Ohio	: X	: X 5/	: -	: X 5/	: -	: -
North Texas	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Oklahoma Metropolitan	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Omaha-Lincoln	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
Council Bluffs	: -	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -
Ozarks	: X 2/	: X 5/ 6/	: -	: X 5/	: -	: -
Paducah	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Platte Valley	: -	: -	: X 5/	: X 5/	: -	: -
Philadelphia	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Puget Sound	: -	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Quad Cities	: X 2/	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -
Rockford-Freeport	: X 2/	: X 5/	: -	: X 5/	: -	: -
St. Louis	: X	: X 6/	: -	: X	: -	: -
San Antonio	: X 2/	: X 5/	: X 5/	: X 5/	: -	: -
Shreveport	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Sioux City	: -	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -
Sioux Falls-Mitchell	: -	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -
South Bend-La Porte	: X 4/	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Southeastern Florida	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Southwest Kansas	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Springfield	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Texas Panhandle	: X 4/	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Toledo	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Tri-State	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Upstate Michigan	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Wheeling	: X 4/	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Wilmington	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Wichita	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Worcester	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X

- 1/ Where a market has more than one basis checked (x) for determining the price the Class I price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price.
- 2/ Class I price is based on the Class I price of another Federal order which has a supply-demand adjuster.
- 3/ As specified in Order No. 41 for Chicago
- 4/ Supply-demand adjustment is taken from another Federal order.
- 5/ Class I price is based on the Class I price of another Federal order which uses these formulas.
- 6/ Plus 4 local plants.

(Revised to Nov. 2, 1957)

x

Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/

Market	: Supply- : Demand : Adjuster:	: Price paid at : 12 Midwest : condenseries: : 3/	: Specified: : mfg. : plants	: Butter- : Powder	: Butter- : Cheese	: Economic : Factors
Akron-Stark County	: X <u>2/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: -
Appalachian	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Austin-Waco	: X <u>2/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: -
Black Hills	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Bluefield	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Boston	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
Cedar Rapids	: X <u>2/</u>	: -	: X	: X	: -	: X
Central Arizona	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Central Arkansas	: X <u>2/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: -
Central Mississippi	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Central West Texas	: X <u>2/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: -
Chattanooga	: -	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Chicago	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Cincinnati	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Clarksburg	: X <u>4/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Cleveland	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Columbus	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Corpus Christi	: X <u>4/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Dayton-Springfield	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Detroit	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Dubuque	: -	: -	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: -	: -
Duluth-Superior	: -	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -
Eastern South Dakota	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Fall River	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
Fort Smith	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: X
Fort Wayne	: X	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -
Greater Kansas City	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Inland Empire	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Knoxville	: X	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Louisville	: -	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Memphis	: X	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Merrimack Valley	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Milwaukee	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Minneapolis-St. Paul	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Muskegon	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Nashville	: X	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Neosho Valley	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
New Orleans	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
New York-New Jersey	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
North Central Iowa	: X <u>2/</u>	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: X <u>5/</u>	: -	: -

Effective 10/1/57

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 105

North Central Iowa

Marketing Area:

Black Hawk County and the cities of Charles City, Clarion, Clear Lake, Eagle Grove, Fort Dodge, Hampton, Marshalltown, Mason City, New Hampton, Osage, Waverly and Webster City, all in the State of Iowa including territory occupied by government (Municipal, State, or Federal) reservations, installations, institutions or other establishments. The principal city in the marketing area is Waterloo, Iowa.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of one or more:

- a. Distributing plant(s) - i.e., a plant approved by an appropriate health authority for the processing and packaging of Grade A milk from which any fluid milk product is disposed of during the month on routes (including routes operated by vendors) or through plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets (except other plants) in the marketing area.
- b. Supply plant(s) - i.e., a plant from which milk, skim milk, or cream acceptable to an appropriate health authority for distribution under a Grade A label in the marketing area is shipped during the month to a "regulated distributing plant".

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

1. A distributing plant from which Class I milk equal to more than an average of 1,000 pounds per day or not less than 15 percent of the plant's receipts of Grade A milk from dairy farmers and other plants is disposed of on routes (includes vendor routes) or through plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets (except other plants) in the marketing area.
2. A supply plant for the month in which milk, skim milk, or cream is shipped to "regulated distributing plants", on not less than 10 days in any of the months of September, October and November and on not less than 5 days in any other month. A supply plant which was not a "regulated plant" in each of the immediately preceding months September, October and November shall not be a "regulated plant" for any month during which none of shipments from such plant are allocated to Class I at a "regulated supply plant".

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority which milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted from a "regulated plant", for the account of the operator, to an unregulated plant any day during April through June or on not more than one-half of the days of delivery July through March

North Central Iowa (Effective 10/1/57)

Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the Market Administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and

Fluid milk product - Means milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream, except aerated cream products, yogurt, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk and sterilized products packaged in hermetically sealed containers.

- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. In month-end inventory of fluid milk products.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk (except that diverted to an unregulated plant) and other source milk (received in the form of a fluid milk product in bulk) not in excess of 2 percent of such receipts of skim milk and butterfat respectively.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I Price - The Class I price under the Chicago order (Order No. 41) plus 15 cents. For milk received from producers at "regulated plants" north of the base zone 1/, the price is reduced 5 cents.

1/ Base Zone - means all territory south of a line formed by the indefinite extension of the southern boundaries of Hancock, Cerro Gordo, and Floyd Counties, all in the State of Iowa.

North Central Iowa (Effective 10/1/57)

Class Prices - cont'd

Class II Price - The average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Amboy Milk Prod. Co.	Amboy, Illinois
Borden Co.	Dixon, Illinois
Borden Co.	Sterling, Illinois
Borden Co.	Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Co.	Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Co.	Waverly, Iowa
Carnation Co.	Argo Fay, Illinois
United Milk Prod. Co.	

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month x 0.120.

Class II Price - April, May, June - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.110.

All other months - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - Weighted average of class differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I Milk - For producer milk received at "regulated plants", located not less than 50 miles from the nearest of the city halls of Waterloo, Mason City, Fort Dodge, and Marshalltown, which is classified as Class I, the price is reduced 10 cents for the first 65 miles and 1.5 cents for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

Class II Milk - None

Producer Price - The uniform price is reduced at the same rate as set forth under Class I for milk received at "regulated plants" located not less than 50 miles from the nearest of the city halls of Waterloo, Mason City, Fort Dodge and Marshalltown.

For producer milk received at a "regulated plant" north of the base zone 1/, the uniform price is reduced 5 cents.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless utilization as Class II is claimed by both handlers in their reports. The amounts so assigned to Class II is limited to the amount in Class II in plant of the transferee-handler after subtraction of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred amount is classified at both plants so as to allocate greatest possible Class I utilization to the producer milk of both handlers.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class II after subtraction of shrinkage in producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant, located in relation to the nearest of the city halls of Waterloo, Mason City, Fort Dodge, and Marshalltown, Iowa.

- a. More than 150 miles distant and is transferred in the form of a fluid milk product is classified as Class I.
- b. Less than 150 miles distant and is transferred in the form of a fluid milk product in bulk is classified as Class I unless
 - 1) the transferring handler claims Class II utilization in his reports;
 - 2) records of receipts and utilization are available at the unregulated plant for verification, and the disposition of fluid milk products (except in ungraded cream for manufacturing purposes) from the unregulated plant do not exceed the amounts received from dairy farmers who the market administrator determines constitutes the plant's regular source of supply.

Any disposition (at the unregulated plant) in the form of fluid milk product (manufacturing cream excepted) in excess of receipts from dairy farmers is assigned to the transferred fluid milk products and classified as Class I. If the plant has received transfers from more than one "regulated plant", such Class I assignment is pro rated to all "regulated plants" from which transfers were received.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundred-weight with respect to producer milk; other source milk at a "regulated plant" allocated to Class I, and Class I milk disposed of (except to a regulated plant) in the marketing area from an unregulated plant not subject to another Federal order.

North Central Iowa (Effective 10/1/57)

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

A distributing or supply plant which is subject to another Federal order is not subject to this order unless such plant is qualified as a "regulated plant" and disposes of a greater volume of fluid milk products to retail and wholesale outlets and "regulated plants" in the North Central Iowa marketing area than in the other marketing area. Handlers of such plants are required to make reports as requested by the market administrator.

Delete pages: 17b - dated 4/1/56
17c - dated 4/1/56
17d - dated 4/1/56

(Rewritten 11/1/57)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 32

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Marketing Area:

All the territory within the corporate limits of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Handler:

Any person with respect to skim milk and butterfat received at a "regulated plant" operated by him; or received at an unregulated plant operated by him in any month during which a route 1/ is operated wholly or partially in the marketing area.

A cooperative association, which does not operate a "regulated plant", with respect to producer milk it causes to be delivered to a "regulated plant"; or with respect to producer milk it causes to be delivered, for its account, to an unregulated plant.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any plant, except a producer-handler's plant, approved by the Fort Wayne Board of Health which is:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a plant, which, within the month, disposes of 10 percent or more of the total volume of milk received from producers, within the month, as Class I on routes 1/ wholly or partially in the marketing area.
- b. A supply plant - i.e., a plant which during any of the months of October through January transfers, within the month, 20 percent or more of its producer milk to a "regulated distributing plant" in the form of milk as Class I milk.

A supply plant maintains "regulated plant" status during the months February through September if during each of any three months of the preceding months of October through January such plant transferred, in the form of milk, 50 percent or more of its producer milk to a "regulated distributing plant" as Class I milk. A supply plant may withdraw from "regulated plant" status any month in the February through September period but may not regain regulated status until the following February.

1/ Route means a delivery (including at a plant store) of Class I milk to a wholesale or retail stop (s) other than a supply or a distributing plant.

Fort Wayne (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who is certified by the Fort Wayne health authorities to produce milk for disposition as fluid milk within the marketing area and such milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant or is received by a cooperative association not operating a "regulated plant".

Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk but receives no milk from other producers and who operates a route 1/ extending into the marketing area. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be requested by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks (except as provided in b. under Class II milk), cream or any mixture containing cream and milk or skim milk (except as provided in d. under Class II milk), or any product disposed of in containers under pressure for the purpose of dispensing an aerated product; or eggnog.
- b. Used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption.
- c. Used to produce any product not specified in Class II or in a. and b. above.

Class II Milk: All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified in Class I, (a. and b.);
- b. Dumped or disposed of for livestock feed as skim milk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks or buttermilk;
- c. Disposed of during the months of January through September as bulk milk, skim milk, or cream to any manufacturer of candy, soup, or bakery products who does not dispose of milk in fluid form.
- d. Disposed of as ice cream mix to a commercial processor.
- e. In actual shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 percent; and in actual shrinkage of other source milk.

Fort Wayne (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining class prices and is the highest of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Defiance Milk Prod. Co.	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Co.	Angola, Ind.
Pet Milk Co.	Garret, Ind.
Kraft Phoenix Cheese Corp.	Kendalville, Ind.

- b. $(\text{Chi. 92-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Wis. P. M. Ched} - 1.3¢ \times 2.4) \times 1.3 \times 3.5$

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- c. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3¢ \times 1.2 \times 3.5) +$

$(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5¢ \times 8.5 \times 0.965)$

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price the following amounts are added:

April through June	\$.75
October through December . . .	\$1.65
All other months	\$1.15

To this price add or subtract the supply-demand adjustment.

Supply-demand adjustment - Determination of the Class I utilization percentage is made by dividing the total gross volume Class I milk from "regulated plants" in the preceding first and second months by the total volume of producer receipts in the same period and multiplying by 100.

Net utilization percentage is computed by subtracting from the percentage obtained the standard percentage below:

<u>Pricing month</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Pricing month</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Pricing month</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Pricing month</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
January	86	July	54
February	82	August	56
March	78	September	61
April	73	October	70
May	68	November	81
June	60	December	87

Fort Wayne (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Supply-demand - cont'd

Amount of the supply-demand adjustment is determined for the appropriate month as follows:

<u>Net Utilization Percentage</u>	<u>Jan - Mar Aug, Sept</u>	<u>Apr - July</u>	<u>Oct - Dec</u>
+ 12 or over	+ 38	+ 25	+ 50
+ 9 or + 10	+ 28	+ 19	+ 38
+ 6 or + 7	+ 20	+ 13	+ 26
+ 3 or + 4	+ 10	+ 7	+ 14
+ 1 or - 1	0	0	0
- 3 or - 4	- 10	- 14	- 7
- 6 or - 7	- 20	- 26	- 13
- 9 or - 10	- 28	- 38	- 19
- 12 or - 13	- 38	- 50	- 25
- 15 or - 16	- 38	- 50	- 31
- 18 or - 19	- 38	- 50	- 37
- 21 or - 22	- 38	- 50	- 43
- 24 or under	- 38	- 50	- 50

Class II Milk Price - The basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.13

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Butterfat and skim milk are computed separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is mutually reported. The amount classified as Class II is limited to the amount remaining in the Class II in the transferred plant after subtraction of other source milk.

Skim milk and butterfat in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream disposed of to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

The following table shows the results of the experiment.

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Volume (L)
0	25.0	1.00	1.00
10	25.0	1.00	1.00
20	25.0	1.00	1.00
30	25.0	1.00	1.00
40	25.0	1.00	1.00
50	25.0	1.00	1.00
60	25.0	1.00	1.00
70	25.0	1.00	1.00
80	25.0	1.00	1.00
90	25.0	1.00	1.00
100	25.0	1.00	1.00

The results show that the temperature and pressure remain constant throughout the experiment.

The volume of the gas increases linearly with time, indicating a constant rate of expansion.

The slope of the line represents the rate of expansion, which is found to be 0.01 L/min.

This result is consistent with the theoretical prediction for an ideal gas expanding at a constant rate.

The experiment was conducted under standard conditions, and the results are reliable.

The data is presented in the table above, and the results are discussed in detail in the following sections.

Fort Wayne (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is deducted, in series, beginning with the lowest priced class after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk.

Other source milk received by a handler which is subject to the pricing and payments provisions of another Federal order, as determined by the Secretary, is not subject to the pricing and payments of the Fort Wayne order.

Compensatory Payments - Handlers who receive other source milk make payments into the pool on either the volume of other source milk assigned to Class I or the volume that Class I receipts (except other source milk) exceed Class I sales, whichever is smaller, at the difference in value of such milk at the Class I price adjusted by butterfat differential and the value at the Class II price adjusted by butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

1. Skim and butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk, skim milk or cream to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless the transferring handler claims utilization in Class II; the milk loses its identity at the unregulated plant and the transferee has actually utilized in class II an amount equivalent to that transferred and the transferee maintains records of utilization available for verification.
2. Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of milk to an unregulated plant more than 100 miles from the City Hall in Fort Wayne is classified as Class I.
3. Producer milk disposed of by a handler to an unregulated plant operated by him is classified according to its utilization; if transferred from such unregulated plant to another plant, such milk is classified pursuant to 1. above, or the paragraphs under the heading, Interhandler Transfer.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts of producer milk (including handler's own production) and other source milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, or by nonmembers for whom the associations render marketing service are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted from nonmembers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

Fort Wayne (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Special Handler Provisions:

Compensatory payments - Operators of unregulated plants from which milk is disposed of as Class I on routes 1/ in the marketing area make payments equal to the difference in the value of such milk at the Class I price, adjusted by butterfat differential and the value of such milk at the Class II price adjusted by butterfat differentials.

(Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 46

Louisville, Kentucky

Marketing Area:

Kentucky - All the territory in Jefferson County, including Louisville and the Fort Knox Military Reservation.

Indiana - All the territory in Floyd County, including all municipalities, and the townships of Jefferson, Utica, Silver Creek, Union and Charlestown in Clark County.

* Handler:

1. Any person who operates a

a. City plant - i.e., a plant or other facilities, where milk is processed and packaged and from which a fluid milk product(s) permitted to be labelled Grade A by a marketing area health authority is disposed of through a route(s).

b. Country plant - i.e., a plant, other than a city plant, approved by the appropriate marketing area health authority to supply milk, skim milk, or cream to a city plant for Grade A dispositions in the marketing area, and at which Grade A milk is received, during the month, from dairy farmers approved by an appropriate health authority.

2. A cooperative association with respect to milk diverted by it, for its account, to an unregulated plant.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant):

1. A city plant, other than a producer-handlers plant, from which not less than 30 percent of the receipts from persons approved for producing Grade A milk and from country plants during the two immediately preceding months is disposed of as Class I (other than to "regulated plants") and 10 percent of such receipts during the current month are disposed of as Class I through routes in the marketing area.

2. A country plant during any of the months of October through March in which not less than 10 percent of its receipts from persons approved for producing Grade A milk is delivered to a city plant in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream. A country plant during April through September from which deliveries of more than 50 percent of such receipts were made to a city plant in the preceding period of October through February in the form of milk, skim milk or cream unless the operator requests unregulated status during the April through September period.

1. Introduction to the course and its goals.

2. The nature of philosophy.

3. The history of philosophy and its importance.

4. The course syllabus.

5. The course schedule.

6. The course requirements.

7. The course materials and resources.

8. The course evaluation and feedback.

9. The course contact information.

10. The course website.

11. The course syllabus.

12. The course schedule.

13. The course materials and resources.

14. The course evaluation and feedback.

15. The course contact information.

16. The course website.

17. The course syllabus.

18. The course schedule.

19. The course materials and resources.

20. The course evaluation and feedback.

Louisville (Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Regulated Plant - cont'd

3. A country plant operated by a cooperative association and (1) 75 percent or more of the milk of members, approved for producing Grade A milk, is either delivered directly to or transferred to the "regulated plant" of other handlers or (2) the plant qualified as a "regulated plant" in each of the preceding consecutive months of October through February pursuant to (1).

* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk approved for fluid disposition which is permitted by the appropriate marketing area health authority to be labeled and disposed of as Grade A milk in the marketing area (includes milk acceptable to agencies of the U. S. Government for use in its institutions or bases in the marketing area in any month in which milk is so disposed of) which milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted to another "regulated plant" or to an unregulated plant. Producer status is lost during any of the months of October, November, January, February if milk is diverted by a handler, except a cooperative association, to an unregulated plant on more than one-half the days of delivery during the month.

Producer-handler:

Any person who processes and packages milk from his own farm production and distributes any portion of such milk in the marketing area and who receives no milk from producers. Producer-handlers are exempt from all but certain reporting provisions of the order.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk solids) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, cream (including sour cream), buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), except skim milk and butterfat disposed of in fluid form for livestock feed;
- b. Disposed of as any fluid milk product required by a marketing area health authority to be made from milk, skim milk or cream from sources approved by such authority.

Fluid milk products - i.e., milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks, (plain or flavored), cream, or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream, (except storage cream, aerated cream products, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk, and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers).

- c. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

Louisville (Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat the utilization of which is established as used to produce:

- a. Cottage cheese, ice cream, ice cream mix, eggnog, frozen desserts, and milk (or skim milk) and cream mixtures containing 8.0 percent or more butterfat disposed of in containers under pressure.
- b. In inventories of fluid milk products.

Class III Milk - All milk and butterfat the utilization of which is established:

- a. As used to produce any product other than those specified in Class I or Class II;
- b. As disposed of for livestock feed;
- c. As disposed of in bulk to bakeries, candy or soup manufacturers and other commercial food manufacturing establishments.
- d. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk up to 2 percent (5 percent with respect to skim milk the months of April through July).

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

* Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in computing Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 1.2 \times 3.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$
- b. $(\text{Wisconsin primary market cheddars} \times 8.53) +$
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.902) - 34.3 \text{ cents} +$
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.12 \times 3)$
- c. The average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent butterfat milk at specified Midwest condenseries (See Chicago summary for list) adjusted to a 3.8 butterfat basis by adding an amount computed by multiplying the Chicago 92-score butter price by 0.12 and then by 3.
- d. The average of prices reported paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat at the following plants, adjusted to 3.8 percent butterfat by subtracting an amount computed by multiplying the price of Chicago 92-score butter by 0.12, and 2, respectively.

Louisville (Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Purchases - cont'd

- b. During the months October through December, the uniform price adjusted by the Class I location differential and a butterfat differential computed from an average of Class butterfat differentials weighted by the amount of producer milk in each class.

* Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in bulk to an unregulated plant located less than 250 miles from the Louisville City Hall is classified as Class I unless:

- a. The handler claims classification in another class;;
- b. An amount of skim milk and butterfat, not less than that claimed by the handler, was utilized in Class II or Class III;
- c. The classification reported by the handler results in an amount of Class I and Class II reported by all handlers transferring to such unregulated plant not less than that remaining after assigning the plant's receipts of milk directly from dairy farmers and other order plants pursuant to the provisions of the order (Sec. 946.44c); any amounts of Class I and Class II not covered by amounts reported by transferring handlers and the assignment of the plant's other receipts is assigned pro rata to each of the transferring handlers.

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant more than 250 miles from the City Hall in Louisville is classified as Class I.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts of producer milk (including handler's own production) and other source milk classified as Class I. Each cooperative association which is a handler pays administrative costs with respect to producer milk diverted by it to an unregulated plant or received by it at its own plant. Handlers operating unregulated plants pay administrative costs on all Class I milk and all milk, skim milk, or cream used to produce Class II or Class III products disposed of on routes in the marketing area (payment is not required on amounts received from "regulated plants").

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Louisville (Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Producer Provisions - cont'd

Fall Premium Plan - An amount equivalent to 12 percent of the average of the basic formula prices for the preceding calendar year is deducted for each hundredweight of producer milk during each of the months of April through July. The resulting sum is distributed in four equal amounts the following months of September through December.

Special Handler Provisions:

Operators of plants from which a greater volume of milk is disposed of under another Federal order are not subject to the Louisville order except for such reports as may be required by the Market Administrator.

Handlers who operate unregulated plants are required to make reports as requested by the market administrator and payments as set forth below.

Compensatory payments - Handlers operating unregulated plants are required to make payments at the rate set forth under "Outside Purchases" on Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area on routes.

(Rewritten 11/1/57)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 48

Sioux City, Iowa

Marketing Area:

Iowa - Sioux City and the townships of Woodbury and Concord in Woodbury County; and Hancock, Perry and Hungerford in Plymouth County.

Nebraska - South Sioux City and the townships of Dakota and Covington in Dakota County.

South Dakota - Stevens and the townships of Big Sioux and Jefferson in Union County.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as:

- a. Operator of a "regulated plant"; or
- b. Operator of an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted by it, for its account to an unregulated plant.

Regulated Plant:

Any milk processing plant which during the month disposes of 20 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers qualified as producers (other than the delivery specification) as Class I within the marketing area under a Grade A permit issued by a health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person irrespective of whether such person is a handler, who produces Grade A milk, under a permit or rating issued by an appropriate health authority, which is received at a "regulated plant" or by a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler.

Producer-handler:

Any person who, as his own personal enterprise, is both a producer and a handler who receives no milk from other producers or associations of producers. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Sioux City (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks, cream, either sweet or sour (including any mixture containing more than 6.0 percent butterfat except mixes for frozen desserts and ice cream), aerated cream, and eggnog.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used for animal feed.
- b. Used to produce any product not specified under Class I.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 percent, and in actual shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat; skim milk and butterfat priced separately)

Basic Formula - A basic formula is used in determining Class prices and is the higher of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid during the preceding month for milk 3.5 percent butterfat at the following plants:

Amboy Milk Prod. Co.	Amboy, Ill.
Borden Company	Dixon, Ill.
Borden Company	Sterling, Ill.
Carnation Company	Northfield, Minn.
Carnation Company	Morrison, Ill.
Carnation Company	Oregon, Ill.
Carnation Company	Waverly, Iowa
Dean Milk Company	Pecatonica, Ill.
Fort Dodge Creamery Co.	Fort Dodge, Iowa
Pet Milk Company	Shullsburg, Wis.
United Milk Prod. Co.	Argo Fay, Ill.

- b. The Class II whole milk price for the preceding month plus 15 cents.

Class I Milk Price -

- a. Whole milk price - (3.5 percent butterfat) - The basic formula price plus \$1.40
- b. The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class I is the Class II butterfat price for the preceding month plus \$28.00
- c. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class I is computed by subtracting the result of the Class I butterfat price multiplied by 0.035 from the Class I whole milk price and dividing the result by 0.965.

Sioux City (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Class Prices - cont'd

Class II Milk Price -

- a. Whole milk price - (3.5 percent butterfat) -
 (Chi. 92-score butter x 1.25 - 8¢ x 3.5) + (17¢ + 3¢ for each full $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ the Chicago spray-roller powder price is above 7¢)
- b. The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class II is computed by multiplying the Chicago 92-score butter price by 1.25; subtracting 8 cents; and multiplying the result by 100.
- c. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class II is computed by adding to 17 cents, 3 cents for each full $\frac{1}{2}$ cent the Chicago spray-roller powder price is above 7 cents and dividing the result by 0.965.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - None - Skim milk and butterfat are priced separately.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x .12

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with fall premium plan, no base rating plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated plant" of a handler (who is not a cooperative association) to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I if in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream unless Class II use is indicated by the seller in a statement signed by the buyer. The amount assigned to Class II is limited to the amount remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee after subtraction of other source milk.

Skim milk and butterfat, in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, transferred to the plant of producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Sioux City (Rewritten 11/1/57)

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received by a handler as other source milk is classified in the lowest priced class in which such handler has use.

Compensatory payments - Handlers who receive other source milk which is allocated to Class I are required to make payments into the producer-settlement fund in an amount computed by multiplying the hundredweight of such skim milk or butterfat by;

- a. During March through July - the difference between the Class I and Class II prices for such skim milk or butterfat.
- b. During all other months - the difference between the Class I price and the weighted average value of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred by a handler to the plant of a non-handler is classified as Class I if in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream unless the transferring handler reports utilization as Class II and buyer permits his records to be audited. The amount classified as Class II is limited to the amount actually used in Class II in the plant of the buyer.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers who operate "regulated plants" are required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts from producers or cooperative associations and to all other source milk classified as Class I. Handlers who operate unregulated plants are required to pay administrative costs with respect to all Class I milk disposed of within the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - No deductions from either members of cooperatives or non-members are required.

Fall premium plan - 8 percent of the pool value of milk received from producers is deducted during April, May and June; the resulting sum is divided into three equal parts in the following September, October, and November and payments are made on a pro rata basis to producers or associations of producers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers, who the Secretary determines disposed of a greater portion of his milk under another Federal order, are not subject to the Sioux City order except for such reports as may be required by the market administrator.

Compensatory payments - Handlers who operate unregulated plants from which skim milk or butterfat is disposed of as Class I milk, under a Grade A label in the marketing area make payments into the producer-settlement fund at the rates set forth under "Outside Purchases".

(Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 73

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

Marketing Area:

The following cities, townships, and villages all in the State of Minnesota

- Anoka County - City of Columbia Heights; Fridley village and Fridley township.
- Dakota County - Cities of West St. Paul and South St. Paul; townships of Inver Grove and Mendota; and villages and Inver Grove and Mendota.
- Hennepin County - Cities of Minneapolis, Robbinsdale, and Wayzata; townships of Bloomington, Brooklyn, Excelsior, Minnetonka and Orono; and the villages of Crystal, Edina, Excelsior, Golden Valley, Richfield, St. Anthony and St. Louis Park.
- Ramsey County - Cities of St. Paul and White Bear Lake; the townships of Mounds View, New Canada and White Bear; and the villages of Falcon Heights, Lauderdale, and Roseville.
- Washington County - Townships of Cottage Grove, Grant, Newport, Oakdale, and Woodbury; and Newport Village.

* Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of:

- a. A "regulated plant (s)";
- b. Any plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I within the marketing area on a route (s).

A cooperative association which qualifies as a handler is the handler also with respect to producer milk delivered, for its account, from the producer's farms to another handler's plant.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any plant other than the plant of a producer-handler or one subject to another Federal order, which qualifies as a:

(Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Regulated Plant - cont'd

- a. Distributing plant - i.e., A milk processing or packaging plant from which at least 15 percent of its total disposition of Class I milk is on a route(s) in the marketing area and the total quantity of Class I milk disposed of is equal to 40 percent or more of the plant's total receipts of Grade A milk in any of the months of January through June or to 60 percent or more in any of the months of July through December; or
- b. Supply plant - i.e., Any plant from which during any month 50 percent or more of its supply which is eligible for Grade A fluid distribution in the marketing area is delivered to a "regulated distributing plant", or to any plant in the marketing area from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area, or to a governmentally owned and operated institution solely for its own Class I use. A plant meeting the percentage requirement in each of the months of July through October is designated a "regulated plant" through the following June, ^{1/} however, a plant may be withdrawn from "regulated plant" status in any month, in which case such plant may not regain "regulated plant" status prior to the next July 1.

Milk of any producer which is diverted by a supply plant directly to a "regulated distributing plant" from a producer's farm during any of the months of July through October (August through November in 1957) is included in computing the percentage shipped by the supply plant, provided milk from the producer's farm was received at the supply plant on more than 45 days in the preceding months of April, May and June.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler who produces milk eligible for sale in fluid form as Grade A milk in the marketing area which is received from the farm at a "regulated plant". A person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during any portion of the period July through October (in 1957--September through November) but is subsequently received at unregulated plant shall not regain producer status prior to the next July 1.

^{1/} In 1957 the months of August through November are used in lieu of July through October.

Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk eligible for sale in fluid form as Grade A within the marketing area and is a handler; receives no milk directly from the farms of other producers and not more than 50,000 pounds of milk (3.5 percent butterfat equivalent) from handlers which are cooperative associations; and the facilities of production, processing, and distribution of such milk are the personal enterprise, and the personal risk of such person. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the Market Administrator.

Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for consumption in the form of milk, skim milk, (including reconstituted skim milk), concentrated milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks (except that disposed of for animal feed or in hermetically sealed metal containers), and sweet or sour cream including mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk containing less butterfat than the legal standard for cream.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk, including shrinkage not eligible for classification as Class II.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Stored as frozen cream; or in Class I products disposed of as animal feed; or used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. In shrinkage assigned to other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. New York 93-score butter x 6) + (Wis. Ch. Ex. Ched. x 2.4) x 1.3 x 3.5
- c. The Class II price.

Minneapolis-St. Paul (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

* Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

July through October	\$1.10
December through June.	\$0.70
November	\$1.00

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 24 cents computed as follows:

* Supply-demand Adjustment - Determination is made of the percentage that total utilization of Class I milk (excluding shrinkage and unaccounted for milk, but converting cream to 3.5 milk equivalent) at all "regulated plants" during the second and third preceding months is of the total handler receipts of milk from all producers (including own production) during the same two months. The Class I price is increased or decreased 1.5 cents for each percentage point that the current supply-demand ratio is above or below the percentage set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
January	88	July	68
February	82	August	66
March	78	September	70
April	73	October	82
May	71	November	88
June	70	December	88

Class II Milk Price -

(New York 93-score butter x 4.24) +

(Chicago area spray powder x 8.2) - 75.2 cents

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - For the periods of:

December through June - New York 92-score butter for preceding month
x 0.125

July through November - New York 93-score butter for preceding month
x 0.135

Class II Price - New York 93-score butter for current month x 0.12114

Producer Price - Same as Class II differential

Minneapolis-St. Paul (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to producer milk received and classified as Class I milk at a "regulated plant" the price per hundredweight shall be reduced by an amount, and based upon the distance (airline mileage) such plant is located from the Minnesota Transfer Viaduct over University Avenue in St. Paul, as indicated below:

<u>Miles</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Within 15	0
15 to 20	8
20 to 30	10
30 to 40	12
40 to 50	14
50 to 60	15
60 to 70	16
70 and over	17
Plus an additional 1 cent for each 10 miles or fraction thereof in excess of 80 miles.	

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - The applicable uniform price and uniform base and excess milk price to be paid to producers is reduced in accordance with the same schedule which applies to the Class I price, depending upon the location of the plants at which such milk is received.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

- * Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of Class I products by a handler from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat classified in either class is limited to the total use in such class by the transferee-handler. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month the skim milk and butterfat so transferred is mutually classified so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk at both plants.

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Minneapolis-St. Paul (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in Class II and the balance, if any, is assigned to Class I. Any other source milk which is classified and priced under another Federal order must be allocated to Class I before any other other source milk is so allocated.

Compensatory payments - to the pool are required of handlers who obtain other source milk which is allocated to Class I (except other source milk which is classified and priced under another Federal order) in any delivery period when total producer receipts at all "regulated plants" exceed 105 percent of Class I sales. Such payment shall be an amount equal to the difference between the value of the skim milk and butterfat respectively, in such other source milk at the Class I and the Class II price.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of Class I products as classified:

- a. As Class II when transferred in bulk to an unregulated plant if the transferring handler claims Class II utilization on his reports; records of receipt and utilization are available at the unregulated plant for the purpose of verification; and an equivalent amount was utilized as Class II at the unregulated plant. Any amount over that verified as utilized as Class II is classified as Class I.
- b. As Class I if transferred to an unregulated plant in consumer packages; or, in bulk as any Class I item, except cream, and such plant is located more than 100 miles from the Minnesota Transfer Viaduct over University Avenue in St. Paul; or, in bulk as cream to a plant so located if milk in fluid form is disposed of on routes from such plant. This paragraph does not apply to bulk cream if it is transferred to a plant under another Federal order where it allocated to a class other than Class I under the other order.

Expense of Administrator:

Each handler who operates a "regulated plant" is required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 1.5 cents per hundredweight on milk from producers including such handler's own farm production and on other source milk which is classified as Class I. A handler who operates an unregulated plant is required to make such payment only with respect to Class I milk disposed of within the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data sources and the statistical methods used. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings and the conclusions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It mentions the policy implications and the future research.

The study was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner. The data was collected from a large sample of respondents. The statistical methods used were appropriate for the data and the research objectives. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The findings are discussed in detail and the conclusions are drawn based on the evidence. The implications of the study are discussed in a way that is relevant to the policy makers and the researchers. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of research.

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Special Producer Provisions:

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies January through June. Each producer whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during any portion of the period July through October has a base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk eligible for sale in fluid form as Grade A so received from such producer in the four month period, by the number of days of receipt, or by 105, whichever is greater. For producers who are on other than every day delivery, the intervening days are considered days of delivery. A producer either not eligible for a base under the foregoing, or for whom it is not possible to compute a base because of lack of information is assigned a base equal to 30 percent of his deliveries in the base operating months.

Transfer of Base - The base of a producer may be moved from one handler to another and may be transferred from such producer to another producer provided that all deliveries of milk by a producer who has transferred his base to another producer shall be excess milk until July 1, next following such transfer.

Special Handler Provisions:

Plants qualified as "regulated distributing plants" under this order are exempt from the provisions of this order except for reports that may be required by the Market Administrator when:

- a. The Secretary determines that a greater quantity of milk in fluid form is disposed of in an area regulated under another order than under this order; and
- b. The milk would be subject to the pricing and payments provisions of the other order upon exemption under this order.

Compensatory Payments are required of a handler who operates an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area. The compensatory payment is determined by multiplying the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively, disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area, by the difference between the applicable class I and Class II prices in any delivery period when total receipts of producer milk at all "regulated plants" exceed 105 percent of Class I sales.

Effective 10/1/57

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 13
Greater Kansas City

Marketing Area:

Missouri - All territory in Jackson County and specified portions of Cass, Clay, and Platte Counties

Kansas - All territory in Douglas, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lyon, Morris, and Wyandotte Counties; and Riley County, except the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

The principal cities in the marketing area are Kansas City, Missouri, and Topeka, Kansas.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant".
2. Any person in his capacity as operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of on routes in the marketing area.
3. Any cooperative association which chooses to report as a handler with respect to milk of its producer-members which is delivered to the "regulated plant" of another handler in tank trucks owned or operated by, or under contract to, such association for its account.
4. A cooperative association with respect to milk of any producer which it causes to be diverted, for its account, from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

1. Any approved plant (i.e., a plant approved by a duly constituted health authority for handling of milk for consumption as Grade A in the marketing area or approved for supplying milk to a Federal agency located in the marketing area) other than that of a producer-handler, from which:
 - a. During the current or the immediately preceding delivery period there is disposed of as Class I on routes in the marketing area 20 percent or more of such plant's total receipts of milk from dairy farmers qualified to become producers and from other approved plants; and during the same delivery period, disposed of as Class I milk not less than the following percentages of such receipts:

December through February	35 percent
March through June.	30 percent
July through November	45 percent

Greater Kansas City (Effective 10/1/57)

Regulated Plant: cont'd

- b. During the month, not less than 50 percent of its milk from dairy farmers qualified to become producers (less any milk disposed of as Class I on routes) is moved to a "regulated plant", qualified pursuant to a.

A supply plant which ships the required percentage during each of the months of August through December (October through December in 1957) is a "regulated plant" in each of the months of January through July unless a request for unregulated plant status is furnished the market administrator.

2. An approved plant which is operated by a cooperative association and 65 percent or more of the milk delivered by producer-members during the delivery period is received at the "regulated plants" of other handlers,

Producer:

1. Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by a duly constituted health authority for production of milk to be used for consumption as Grade A in the marketing area and such milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted by and for the account of a handler or a cooperative association from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant, if such diversion is not in excess of 16 days production in any of the months of September through December.
2. Any person other than a producer-handler who produces milk acceptable to any Federal agency for consumption in its institutions or bases which is received at a "regulated plant" supplying such an institution or base in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a person who operates both a dairy farm(s) and a milk processing or bottling plant at which each of the following conditions is met during the month:

- a. Milk is received from the dairy farm(s) of such person but from no other dairy farm;
- b. Fluid milk products are disposed of on routes to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.
- c. The butterfat and skim milk disposed of in the form of fluid milk products does not exceed that received as milk from his own dairy farm and received as a fluid milk product from "regulated plants" of other handlers.

Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for consumption in the form of a fluid milk product except those in month-end inventory.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II utilization.

Fluid milk product - means milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, or milk drinks, cream (sweet or sour, including any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing less butterfat than the regular standard for cream) and concentrated (fresh or frozen) milk, flavored milk or milk drinks which are neither sterilized nor in hermetically sealed containers.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any products other than fluid milk products;
- b. Used for starter churning, wholesale baking and candy making;
- c. In skim milk dumped after prior notification to, and opportunity for verification by, the market administrator;
- d. Disposed of for livestock feed;
- e. In month-end inventory of fluid milk products;
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent (.5 percent at receiving plants and 1.5 percent at bottling plants);
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used to determine the Class I price, and is the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 3.8 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 3.8.
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 1.2 \times 3.8) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 7.0)$

Class I Milk Price - To the "basic formula price" add the following:

April through July \$1.15

All other months \$1.45

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Greater Kansas City (Effective 10/1/57)

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat): cont'd

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 45 cents calculated as follows:

Supply-demand Adjustment - A current utilization percentage is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the total gross volume of Class I milk at "regulated plants" (excluding interhandler transfers) for the first and second preceding months. 1/

Determination is then made of the amount by which such current utilization percentage exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate base utilization range in the following table:

<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Months</u> <u>Used</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Months</u> <u>Used</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Range</u>
Jan	Nov-Dec	134-141	July	May-June	143-151
Feb	Dec-Jan	134-141	Aug	June-July	133-140
Mar	Jan-Feb	130-137	Sept	July-Aug	123-130
Apr	Feb-Mar	129-136	Oct	Aug-Sept	119-125
May	Mar-Apr	132-140	Nov	Sept-Oct	120-126
June	Apr-May	145-153	Dec	Oct-Nov	128-135

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific price adjustment; for a minus net deviation the Class I price is increased for a plus net deviation the Class I price is decreased, as follows:

- (1) 1 cent for each percent deviation plus
- (2) 1 cent for each such percent deviation for which a percentage point of deviation of like direction was computed for the preceding delivery period, plus
- (3) 1 cent for each percent deviation for which percentage points of net deviation in like direction were computed for each of the first and second delivery periods immediately preceding.

Class II Milk Price - The higher of the following:

- a. The average price paid for ungraded 3.8 percent milk at the following plants:

Borden Co.	Fort Scott, Kansas
Carnation Co.	Girard, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.	Iola, Kansas
Kraft Foods Co.	Nevada, Missouri
Swift and Co.	Parsons, Kansas

- b. (Chicago 93(92) score butter x 4.60) +
(Chicago area spray powder x 8.2) - 78 cents

1/ For the first two months after the effective date (10/1/57) the applicable volumes under the Order No. 80 (Topeka) and Order No. 13 (Kansas City) are used.

Greater Kansas City (Effective 10/1/57)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price -- Chicago 92-score butter x 0.13.

Class II Price -

September - February Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

March - August Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter + .4 cents
10

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located more than 50 miles from the City Hall in Kansas City, Missouri, Lawrence, Kansas, Topeka, Kansas, Manhattan, Kansas, Council Grove, Kansas or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest, the price is reduced 16 cents per hundredweight for distances of 50 to 70 miles, plus an additional one-half cent for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof in excess of 70 miles.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - Same differentials as Class I.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated by both handlers; the amount assigned to Class II is limited to the amount remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee-handler after subtraction of other source milk. If either or both plants have received other source milk, the skim milk or butterfat transferred shall be classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class II after subtraction of shrinkage in producer milk. Priority of such assignment is in the following order: Other source milk not subject to another Federal order and other source milk subject to another Federal order.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all found in the same place, and in the same form. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation, and it is one of the most important arguments in the history of science.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all found in the same place, and in the same form. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation, and it is one of the most important arguments in the history of science. The author also discusses the various objections to the theory of spontaneous generation, and shows that these objections are all unfounded. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation, and it is one of the most important arguments in the history of science.

Greater Kansas City (Effective 10/1/57)

Outside Purchases - cont'd

Compensatory payments - On other source milk allocated to Class I (except that subject to another Federal order), handlers make payments into the pool of an amount equal to the difference between the value of such milk at the Class I and Class II price. Payment is not required in any month producer receipts are not more than 120 percent of the total Class I utilization at "regulated plants".

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be classified as Class I except under the following conditions:

- a. Cream so transferred to an unregulated plant located more than 200 miles from the City Hall in Kansas City, Missouri, Manhattan, Kansas, or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest, may be classified as Class II if such utilization is established by another Federal order; or if such cream is transferred with prior notice to, and subject to subsequent verification by, the market administrator and each contained is labeled by the transferor as being sold as "Grade C cream for manufacturing use only".
- b. If the unregulated plant is located less than 200 miles from the City Hall in Kansas City, Missouri, Manhattan, Kansas, or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest, and the transferee permits the market administrator to audit his records of receipts and utilization, the milk, skim milk, or cream so transferred shall be allocated to the highest use classification remaining after subtracting, in series beginning with Class I, the milk receipts determined by the market administrator to constitute the unregulated plant's regular source of supply from dairy farmers.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight with respect to all milk received from producers.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer determined by calculating the daily average deliveries (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) made by such producer to handler(s) during the base forming period of the immediately preceding months of September through December.

Special Producer Provisions: cont'd

Transfer of Base - Transfer of base is permitted during February through July in cases of death or entry into military service of a producer, in which event transfer is limited to a member of the immediate family who carries on the dairy operations at the same farm, or in the case of termination of joint holdings, the transfer may be made to one of the joint holders or mutually divided.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers operating plants fully subject to the pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order from which the disposition of Class I milk is greater under the other Federal order than under the Greater Kansas City order are not subject to this order except for reports that may be required by the market administrator.

Compensatory payments - Handlers who operate unregulated plants are required to make payments pursuant to a; unless such handler elects to make payments pursuant to b.

- a. Difference between the value at the Class I price, adjusted for location, and at the Class II price on all Class I milk disposed of on routes in the marketing area; and administrative costs on the same milk.
- b. The amount resulting from subtracting the actual gross payments made to dairy farmers during the delivery period for milk approved for fluid use from the value of such milk which would result if such handler operated a "regulated plant"; plus administrative costs computed as if such plant were a "regulated plant".

(Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43

North Texas

Marketing Area:

Counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall and Tarrant, all in the State of Texas. The principal cities within the area are Dallas and Fort Worth.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of a "regulated plant".
2. Any cooperative association with respect to producer milk, which milk is:
 - a. Diverted by such association for its account from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant; or
 - b. Caused to be delivered by such association from its members directly to the "regulated plant" or another handler during any period of less than a full month, provided such association has given notice prior to delivery of its intent to become a handler with respect to such producer's milk, and also qualifies as a handler during the same month with respect to any milk from such producer.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any plant which is:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a milk plant approved by any marketing area health authority for the processing and packaging of Grade A fluid milk products, and from which any such products are disposed of on a route(s) in the market area.
- b. A supply plant - i.e., Any plant approved by, and under the routine inspection of, the appropriate health authority to supply fluid milk for Grade A distribution in the marketing area, and
 - (1) At least 50 percent of Grade A receipts during the month are moved from such plant as milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to a "reserve supply credit" 1/; or

1/ Reserve Supply Credit - The hundredweight of reserve supply credit which may be assigned to milk moving from a "regulated supply plant" to a "regulated distributing plant" shall be any plus amount resulting from the subtraction of an amount equal to 85 percent of producer receipts at such distributing plant during the month from the plant's total milk classified as Class I, excluding Class I sales made to other "regulated plants".

Regulated Plant - cont'dSupply Plant - cont'd

- (2) An Average of at least 50 percent of Grade A receipts during a period of any four or less consecutive months is moved as milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to reserve supply credit, and 15 percent or more of such receipts are thus moved and assigned during the last month of such period; or
- (3) The operator of such plant makes written request for "regulated supply plant" designation to apply during each of the months of January through August. The plant, however, must have been a "regulated supply plant" pursuant to paragraph b. (1) or b. (2) during each of the immediately preceding months of September through December and to remain a "regulated supply plant" during August, 15 percent or more of such receipts must be moved as milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to reserve supply credit.

- * c. Any plant located in the marketing area, which has been approved by a marketing area health authority, at which milk is received from dairy farmers holding health authority permits and which is operated by a cooperative association having producer members whose milk is delivered directly to the "regulated plants" of other handlers.

* Producer

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk approved by an applicable marketing area health authority for Grade A consumption, which milk is received at a "regulated plant". If such milk is diverted by a handler at a "regulated plant" for his account to an unregulated plant any day in the months of January through July and on not more than half the days of delivery in any other month, the diverted milk is deemed to have been received by the diverting handler at a "regulated plant".

* Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk and operates a distributing plant; receives no milk from producers; disposes of no other source milk as Class I; and receives from "regulated plants" an amount of milk equal to not more than 5 percent of his own production. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) methods which involve the measurement of the rate of disappearance of the radical, and (b) methods which involve the measurement of the rate of appearance of the product. The first group includes the methods of the half-life, the induction period, and the steady-state concentration. The second group includes the methods of the initial rate, the rate of increase of the product, and the rate of decrease of the reactant.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. These factors are: (a) the nature of the radical, (b) the nature of the molecule, (c) the temperature, (d) the concentration of the reactants, and (e) the presence of other substances. The nature of the radical influences the rate of reaction in that different radicals have different reactivities. The nature of the molecule influences the rate of reaction in that different molecules have different susceptibilities to attack by a radical. The temperature influences the rate of reaction in that the rate increases with increasing temperature. The concentration of the reactants influences the rate of reaction in that the rate increases with increasing concentration. The presence of other substances influences the rate of reaction in that they may act as inhibitors or accelerators.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories which have been proposed for the mechanism of the reaction between a radical and a molecule. These theories are: (a) the theory of the transition state, (b) the theory of the intermediate, and (c) the theory of the chain reaction. The theory of the transition state is based on the idea that the reaction proceeds through a transition state in which the radical and the molecule are partially bonded. The theory of the intermediate is based on the idea that the reaction proceeds through an intermediate in which the radical and the molecule are fully bonded. The theory of the chain reaction is based on the idea that the reaction proceeds through a chain of steps in which the radical is regenerated.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various applications of the study of the reaction between a radical and a molecule. These applications are: (a) the study of the mechanism of the reaction, (b) the study of the kinetics of the reaction, (c) the study of the thermodynamics of the reaction, and (d) the study of the catalysis of the reaction. The study of the mechanism of the reaction is important for the understanding of the nature of the reaction. The study of the kinetics of the reaction is important for the determination of the rate of reaction. The study of the thermodynamics of the reaction is important for the determination of the heat of reaction. The study of the catalysis of the reaction is important for the determination of the effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. These methods are: (a) the method of the half-life, (b) the method of the induction period, (c) the method of the steady-state concentration, (d) the method of the initial rate, (e) the method of the rate of increase of the product, and (f) the method of the rate of decrease of the reactant. The method of the half-life is based on the measurement of the time taken for the concentration of the radical to decrease to one-half of its initial value. The method of the induction period is based on the measurement of the time taken for the reaction to begin. The method of the steady-state concentration is based on the measurement of the concentration of the radical when it has reached a steady state. The method of the initial rate is based on the measurement of the rate of reaction at the beginning of the reaction. The method of the rate of increase of the product is based on the measurement of the rate of increase of the concentration of the product. The method of the rate of decrease of the reactant is based on the measurement of the rate of decrease of the concentration of the reactant.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except eggnog and bulk ice cream and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Used to produce concentrated (including frozen) milk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks disposed of for fluid consumption, neither sterilized nor in hermetically sealed cans; and
- c. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Disposed of as bulk milk or skim milk during the months of March through August, as bulk cream during any month, or as ungraded bulk milk or skim milk to bakeries or food product manufacturing plants (other than dairy plants) which do not dispose of milk for fluid consumption, provided that such disposition does not exceed receipts of ungraded milk.
- c. In frozen cream stored and not moved from a public warehouse for at least 30 days.
- d. In shrinkage up to 2 percent of skim milk and butterfat in producer receipts, and in shrinkage of other source milk received in fluid form.
- e. In month-end inventory of fluid milk products.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (See Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 1.20 \times 4.0) +$
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.5 \times 0.96)$

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North Texas (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat) - cont'd

Basic Formula Price - cont'd

- c. Average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Carnation Company
The Borden Company
Lamar Creamery

Sulphur Springs, Texas
Mount Pleasant, Texas
Paris, Texas

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

March through June \$2.00
All other months \$2.20

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 50 cents computed as follows:

- * Supply-demand adjustment - A current utilization percentage is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts at "regulated plants" under the North Texas, San Antonio, Austin-Waco, Central West Texas, and Corpus Christi orders are of the total gross volume of Class I milk under the same orders (excluding intermarket and interhandler transfers) for the second and third preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such current utilization percentage exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate base utilization range in the following table:

<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Range</u>
January	105-107	July	124-126
February	109-111	August	121-123
March	111-113	September	117-119
April	111-113	October	108-110
May	113-115	November	103-105
June	120-122	December	103-105

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below:

The amount computed is added to the Class I price if the net deviation percentage was less than, or subtracted if more than, the base utilization range.

1. 1 cent for each percent of net deviation, plus

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

By J. H. HARRIS, M.D., and J. H. HARRIS, M.D.

From the Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Received for publication, February 1, 1919.

During the past few years, the treatment of tuberculosis has been the subject of much discussion and controversy.

The various methods of treatment have been the subject of much discussion and controversy.

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North Texas (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Supply-demand adjustment - cont'd

2. 1 cent for each such percent of net deviation, or for each percent deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding (deviations of opposite direction considered to be zero) whichever is the less; plus
3. 1 cent for each such percent net deviation, or for each percent net deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding, or for the second preceding month, whichever is the least.

* Class II Milk Price - For each of the months of:

April, May, June - The price computed pursuant to alternative b. (butter-powder) minus 20 cents or pursuant to alternative c. (local plants) under Basic Formula Price, whichever is higher.

All other months - The higher of the prices computed to alternative b. (butter-powder) or c. (local plants) under Basic Formula Price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month x 0.125

Class II Price-

March through June - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.110

All other months - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - Adjustment is at the rate set forth in the following table according to the appropriate range within which the Chicago 92-score butter price for the month is related.

<u>Butter Price</u>	<u>Rate</u> (cents)	<u>Butter Price</u>	<u>Rate</u> (cents)
20.0 - 29.99 cents	3	70.0 - 79.99	8
30.0 - 39.99 cents	4	80.0 - 89.99	9
40.0 - 49.99 cents	5	90.0 - 99.99	10
50.0 - 59.99 cents	6	1.00 - \$1.09	11
60.0 - 69.99 cents	7		

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located 110 miles or more from the City Hall of Dallas, Texas, which milk is transferred in the form of fluid milk or fluid milk products and classified as Class I or otherwise classified as Class I, the Class I price shall be reduced 1.5 cents for each 10 miles which such "regulated plant" is located from the Dallas City Hall.

Class II Price - None.

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North Texas (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Location Differentials - cont'd

- * Producer Price - Same differentials as for Class I milk apply to the uniform price for all producer milk July through February and apply to the uniform price for base milk only, March through June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are computed separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products transferred or diverted (for not more than 7 days during the month) by a handler of a "regulated plant" (including transfers made by cooperative associations as outlined under the "Handler" definition) to a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers, and the receiving handler has utilization in Class II of an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat respectively. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be mutually classified so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk at both plants.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of bulk fluid milk products from a "regulated plant" (or cooperative associations as set forth under the "handler" definition) to a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I milk.

* Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted in series, beginning with Class II, after subtraction of shrinkage and receipts of ungraded cream from specified ungraded sources. The other source milk is subtracted in the following order: 1) that received in a form other than a fluid milk product; 2) that received in the form of a fluid milk product which was not subject to Class I pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order; and, 3) that received which was subject to the pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order.

Compensatory Payments - On other source milk subtracted from Class I pursuant to 1) above, payment per hundredweight, is required at the difference between the Class I and Class II price, adjusted by applicable butterfat differentials. On other source milk subtracted from Class I pursuant to 2) above, payment, per hundredweight, is required in any month producer receipts are 110 percent or more of Class I sales at the difference between the Class II price, adjusted by the butterfat differential, and the Class I price, adjusted by the butterfat differential and the location differential computed for the supplying unregulated plant as if it were a "regulated plant".

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North Texas (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Outside Sales:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk by a handler of a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be classified as:

a. Class I milk, if such unregulated plant is located outside the marketing area and outside the limits of specified counties in the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

b. Class I milk, if such unregulated plant is located inside the marketing area and within any of the counties referred to in paragraph a. above, unless:

(1) Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of the handler; and

(2) The receiver maintains records of utilization which are available for verification.

Provision is made whereby the amount of transferred skim milk and butterfat which may be classified as Class I by all handlers shall not be in excess of the skim milk and butterfat assignable to Class I at such plant.

c. Class I milk, if transferred to such unregulated plant in the form of cream under Grade A certification, unless the handler claims Class II, and such cream was transferred without Grade A certification with each contained labeled to indicate the contents are ungraded and suitable for manufacturing use only, and such transfer is invoiced accordingly.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating Plan - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies March through June. The base of each producer whose milk was received at a "regulated plant(s)" during the immediately preceding base-forming period of September through December shall be a quantity computed by dividing such producer's total pounds of milk delivered during such period by the number of days for which delivery was made or, by 112, whichever is more.

Transfer of Base - Upon proper application to the market administrator, an entire base may be transferred to any person to be effective as of the beginning of the month next following the receipt of such application by the market administrator. In the case of a base held jointly, the transfer of the entire base is permitted only upon receipt of such application signed by both joint holders or their heirs or assigns.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The study is divided into two main parts: a theoretical analysis and an experimental evaluation.

The theoretical analysis is based on the principles of the system and the results of previous studies. The experimental evaluation is based on the results of a series of experiments conducted on a real system.

The results of the theoretical analysis and the experimental evaluation are presented in the following sections. The conclusions of the study are presented in the final section.

The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the system and the proposed system. Section 3 presents the theoretical analysis. Section 4 presents the experimental evaluation. Section 5 presents the conclusions.

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2. System Description

The system is a distributed system that consists of a set of nodes connected by a network. The nodes are organized into a hierarchy, with a root node at the top and leaf nodes at the bottom.

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North Texas (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Handler Provisions:

Any plant subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order shall not be subject to regulation under the North Texas order, except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator except where such plant is:

- a. A distributing plant, and a greater volume of Class I milk is disposed of from such plant through routes in the North Texas marketing area than in the marketing area regulated by the other order; or
- b. A supply plant and such supply plant qualified as a "regulated supply plant" under the North Texas order for each of the preceding months of September through December.

Delete Page 197e - dated 10/1/55

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 98

Corpus Christi, Texas

* Marketing Area:

All the territory within the counties of Brooks, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces and San Patricio, all in the State of Texas.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of one or more approved plants:

An approved plant is:

- a. A "regulated plant", and
- b. Any milk plant from which Class I milk is disposed of through a route (s) in the marketing area.

* Regulated Plant: (defined in the order as a fluid milk plant)

1. Any milk processing or packaging plant from which the amount of Class I milk disposed of during the month on routes in the marketing area is equal to an average of 1,000 or more pounds of Class I milk per day, or more than 3 percent of the Grade A milk and skim milk received from dairy farmers and other plants, whichever is less.
2. A plant from which milk, skim milk, or cream acceptable to appropriate health authority for marketing area distribution under a Grade A label is shipped to a plant (s) qualified pursuant to 1. in any volume during February through July and during August through January in a volume in excess of an average of 5,000 pounds per day of milk, skim milk or cream computed on a milk equivalent basis of 4.0 percent butterfat.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted for his account, by the operator of such plant to an unregulated plant during any of the months of March through July.

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Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk and operates an approved plant but receives no milk from other dairy farmers and disposes of less than a daily average of 3,300 pounds of Class I milk through a route (s) in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (other than frozen storage cream, aerated cream products, eggnog, ice cream, ice cream mix or other frozen mixes, evaporated or condensed milk, or milk products in hermetically sealed containers.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I.
- b. Disposed of and used for livestock feed.
- c. In month-end inventory of Class I milk and milk products.
- d. In skim milk dumped after prior notification to, and opportunity for verification by, the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage up to 2 percent in producer milk and in other source milk received in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream.

* Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price under the North Texas order (Order No. 43) plus 78 cents.

Class II Milk Price - For the months of March through June the price pursuant to a. below; for all other months the higher price pursuant to a. or b. below:

- a. The average price reported paid for ungraded 4.0 percent milk at the following plants:

Carnation Company
The Borden Company
Lamar Creamery

Sulphur Springs, Texas
Mount Pleasant, Texas
Paris, Texas

Corpus Christi (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)
 ** indicates new provisions)

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Class II Milk Price - cont'd

- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - $3\text{¢} \times 1.2 \times 4.0$) +
 (Chicago area spray-roller powder - $5.5\text{¢} \times 8.16$)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month $\times 0.120$.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month $\times 0.110$.

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

** Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For producer milk received at a "regulated plant" located more than 50 miles from the City Hall in Mercedes, Texas, which is classified as Class I, the price, per hundredweight, is reduced one and one-half cents for each 10 miles or fraction thereof the plant is located more than 50 miles from the Mercedes City Hall.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - In making payments to producers for milk received at "regulated plants", handlers may deduct amounts at the same rate as set forth under Class I price (above):

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

* Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of Class I products from one "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II of the transferee handler after the allocation of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk or butterfat so transferred shall be classified so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants.

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* Interhandler Transfers - cont'd

The percentage of skim milk and butterfat transferred from a "regulated supply plant" to a "regulated distributing plant" which is transferred and assigned to Class I milk shall not be greater than the percentage of producer milk classified as Class I in the plant of the transferee handler.

Class I products transferred to the plant of a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted in series, beginning with Class II, after deduction of shrinkage of producer milk in Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" in bulk to an unregulated plant located not more than 225 miles distant shall be Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. The transferring handler claims Class II utilization.
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains adequate books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat received at such plant subject to subsequent verification by the market administrator, and
- c. Class I milk in unregulated plant (s) is not in excess of skim milk and butterfat received during the month from dairy farmers constituting the plant's regular source of supply. Any such excess shall be assigned to milk, skim milk, or cream so transferred or diverted.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in bulk from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located more than 225 miles distant shall be Class I; cream so transferred may be classified as Class II if notice is given the market administrator 24 hours prior to shipment; each container is labeled by the transferor as "ungraded cream for manufacturing use only" and such shipment is so invoiced.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to receipts of producer milk (including handlers own production), other source milk at a "regulated plant" classified as Class I, and Class I milk disposed of on routes in the marketing area from an unregulated plant (other than a plant subject to another Federal order).

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

REFERENCES

1. The laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

APPENDIX

The first part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The second part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The third part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the crystal. It is shown that the structure of the crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The fourth part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the liquid. It is shown that the structure of the liquid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The fifth part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the gas. It is shown that the structure of the gas is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The sixth part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the solid. It is shown that the structure of the solid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The seventh part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the plasma. It is shown that the structure of the plasma is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

APPENDIX II

The first part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The second part of the appendix is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

Corpus Christi (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

An approved plant shall be an unregulated plant during any month it is subject to another Federal order and it is determined that such plant disposed of a greater amount of Class I milk under such other order than in the Corpus Christi marketing area to wholesale and retail outlets other than to a distributing plant(s). The operator of such approved plant shall, with respect to his total receipts of skim milk and butterfat, make reports and allow for subsequent verifications as may be required by the market administrator.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 104

Central Arizona

* Marketing Area:

All territory within the counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and the territory south of 33 degrees North latitude in Yuma County, all in the State of Arizona. The principal cities located in the area are Douglas, Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma.

* Handler:

Any person in capacity as operator of a "regulated plant" or of an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

A cooperative association with respect to milk of any producer diverted for the account of such association to a "regulated plant" or an unregulated plant.

* Regulated Plant: Defined in the order as a pool plant)

1. Any milk plant approved by a duly constituted state or municipal health authority for the receipt and processing of Grade A milk and from which plant an amount greater than an average of 600 pounds per day of Class I milk is disposed of on a route(s) in the marketing area.
2. A milk plant supplying Class I milk to any Federal agency located in the marketing area.
3. Any milk plant from which fluid milk products approved by any marketing area health authority as eligible for distribution under a Grade A label in the marketing area are shipped in volumes of at least 50 percent of its receipts from approved dairy farmers, in the current month, during July through October, or 20 percent in the current month during November through June to a plant specified in paragraph 1.

Any plant meeting the qualifications of 3. above during each of the months of July through October may, upon written application on or before October 31, be designated a "regulated plant" until the end of the following June.

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* Producer:

Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by a State or municipal health authority for production of milk to be disposed of for fluid consumption; or who produces milk acceptable to a Federal agency for fluid consumption in its institution or bases and such milk is received at a "regulated plant" or: 1) Is diverted by a cooperative association which does not operate a "regulated plant" for its account to an unregulated plant. 2) is diverted by a handler other than a cooperative association to an unregulated plant; and 3) for not more than 10 consecutive days (10 days' production for producer on every other day pickup) to another regulated plant during any month.

Producer-handler:

Any person, who, as his personal enterprise and at his personal risk, is both a dairy farmer and the operator of a "regulated distributing plant" but who receives no milk from producers or other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

* Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted and concentrated nonfat dry milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of fluid milk products except that classified pursuant to b. under Class II milk.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Fluid milk products - means milk (including concentrated or frozen milk), skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and cream in fluid form or any mixture in fluid form of milk, skim milk and cream (except sterilized products packaged in hermetically sealed containers, eggnog, yogurt, ice cream mix and aerated cream).

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in month-end inventories of fluid milk products.
- c. Skim milk disposed of for livestock feed, or dumped after prior notification to and opportunity for verification by the market administrator.
- d. In shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of producer milk (except that diverted) and other source milk.

Central Arizona (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)
 ** indicates new provisions)

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I milk price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 3.8 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 3.8.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.2 x 3.8) +
 (Chicago area spray roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.962)

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$2.80

To this price, add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 50 cents, computed as follows:

** Supply-Demand Adjustment - A Class I utilization percentage is computed from the percentage the total receipts of producer milk are of the total gross volume of Class I milk (excluding interhandler transfers that result in double accounting of the same milk) for the second and third preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such Class I utilization figure exceeds the higher figure or is less than the lower figure of the standard utilization range in the following table:

<u>Month to Which</u> <u>Price Applies</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Utilization</u>	<u>Month to Which</u> <u>Price Applies</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Utilization</u>
January	111-115	July	114-118
February	114-118	August	112-116
March	116-120	September	111-115
April	115-119	October	110-114
May	115-119	November	108-112
June	114-118	December	110-114

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below:

For purposes of the following computations, deviations of opposite direction, plus or minus, are considered to be zero.

- (1) 1 cent for each percent of net deviation, plus
- (2) 1 cent for each percent of net deviation of like direction, or for each percent deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding, whichever is the lesser; plus

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Central Arizona (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

*** Supply-demand Adjustment - cont'd

- (3) 1 cent for each such percent net deviation, or for each percent net deviation computed for the month immediately preceding, or for the second preceding month, whichever is the least.

The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the net deviation percentage was less than, or subtracted if more than, the base utilization range.

Class II Milk Price - The price computed to b. (butter-powder formula) under Basic Formula Price for the months of July through December, and the same price less 25 cents during the months of January through June.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for preceding month x 0.175.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter for current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class differentials.

* Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located 60 miles or more from the Tucson City Hall and assigned (as set forth in Section 1004.53 of the order) to Class I when moved to another "regulated plant", or classified as Class I without such movement, the Class I price is reduced at the rates indicated in the following schedule:

<u>Distance from the City Hall of</u> <u>of Tucson, Arizona</u> (miles)	<u>Rate per Hundredweight</u> (cents)
60 but not more than 160.30.0
160 but not more than 26040.0
for each additional 10 miles, an additional	1.0

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - The applicable uniform price and uniform base milk price to be paid for producer milk received at a "regulated plant" located 60 miles or more from the City Hall in Tucson is reduced in accordance with the same schedule which applies to the Class I price. The rates applicable to excess milk are determined by dividing the total quantity of excess milk assigned to Class I by the total quantity of excess milk and multiplying the result by the rates applicable to base milk.

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Central Arizona (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

* Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of fluid milk products from a handler to a "regulated plant" of another handler (except a producer-handler) are classified to the extent required so as to result in the maximum assignment of producer milk of both handlers to Class I milk. Any additional amounts of skim milk and butterfat are classified as Class I milk unless the operators of both plants claim utilization as Class II in their reports. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II for any month, however, shall be limited to the respective amounts remaining in Class II for the month at the plant(s) of the receiving handler after subtraction of other source milk.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of fluid milk products from a handler to a producer-handler are classified as Class I milk.

* Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class II, after subtraction of shrinkage in producer milk, in the following order: that received in a form other than fluid milk products; and that received in the form of fluid milk products.

Compensatory payments - With respect to other source milk received in a form other than fluid milk products which is assigned to Class I, payments are required at the difference in its value at the Class I and Class II price for the current month.

* Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products in consumer packages transferred to an unregulated plant are classified as Class I.

Milk, skim milk, or cream, in bulk, transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant located in the marketing area or in Imperial County, California is classified as Class I unless the handler claims Class II in his reports; records of utilization at the unregulated plant are available for purposes of verification and not less than an equivalent amount was utilized in the indicated use.

Milk, skim milk, or cream in bulk, transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant located outside the marketing area and not in Imperial County, California, is classified as Class I, except that cream so transferred may be classified as Class II if 1) the handler claims

Central Arizona (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Outside Sales - cont'd

classification as Class II in his reports; each container is labeled "Grade C cream for manufacturing use only" and the shipment is so invoiced, and 2) the handler gives sufficient notice to the market administrator to allow him to verify the shipment.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers who operate "regulated plants" pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk contained in producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I. Handlers who operate unregulated plants make payments only with respect to Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies January through June with the amount of daily average base for each producer calculated by dividing the total pounds of milk received from such producer at all "regulated plants" during the immediately preceding months of August through November by the number of days from the first day of delivery by the producer during this period to the last day of November or by 90, whichever is more. 1/

- * Transfer of Base - Transfer of an entire base to any person may be made at any time by proper application and signed by baseholder or his heirs (or in case of joint holdings, by all joint holders) and by the person to whom base is transferred. A base held jointly may be divided among the joint holders.

Special Handler Provisions:

Upon application to the market administrator and subsequent determination, the following plants shall be treated as unregulated plants but will make reports as required by the market administrator.

- a. Any "regulated plant" subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order and from which a greater volume of Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area of the other order than is disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated" or unregulated plants) in the Central Arizona marketing area, and
- b. Any plant subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order which qualifies as a "regulated plant" for each of the preceding months of July through October, pursuant 3, under the "Regulated Plant" heading.

1/ For persons who become producers on the date of the amendment (9/1/57) a base is computed in the same manner as if such person had been a producer during the entire base-forming period.

Volume 1, Number 1, Spring 1975

Editorial Board
Editor: [Name]
Associate Editor: [Name]
Editorial Board: [List of names]

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Classification:Class II Milk - cont'd

- c. Contained in inventory of fluid milk products at the end of the month; and
- d. In shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of receipts of skim milk and butterfat respectively, in producer and other source milk (except milk diverted to an unregulated plant as specified under "Producer" heading).

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I milk price and is the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (See Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 4.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.16)

- * Class I Milk Price - Add to the basic formula price for the preceding month the following:

March through June. \$1.85
 July through February \$2.15

Class II Milk Price -

March through June - The average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at following plants for which prices have been reported:

Plains Creamery	Arnett, Oklahoma
Price Creamery	Portales, New Mexico
Quint County Creamery	Mangum, Oklahoma
Swisher County Creamery	Tulia, Texas

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(Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 108

Inland Empire (Washington-Idaho)

* Marketing Area:

Idaho - All of Benewah and Boundary counties, and parts of Bonner and Kootenai counties.

Washington - All of Spokane County, and parts of Pend Oreille and Stevens counties.

The marketing area includes all municipalities, Federal military reservations and installations, and State institutions lying wholly or partially within the defined area. The principal cities in the marketing area are Spokane, Washington and Couer d' Alene, Idaho.

Handler:

1. Any operator of a "regulated plant".
2. Any operator of an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of directly or indirectly to places or establishments in the marketing area, other than to another milk plant.
3. Any cooperative association not otherwise qualifying as a handler, with respect to producer milk it causes to be diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of the association.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any plant, except the plant of a producer-handler or a plant subject to another Federal order, which is approved by an appropriate health authority and which meets the qualifications of a:

- a. Distributing plant - i.e., a plant from which not less than 20 percent of receipts of producer milk is distributed within the marketing area on routes (means delivery to retail or wholesale outlets including vendor delivery and plant store sales of Class I milk other than delivery to another "regulated plant"); and the total quantity of Class I milk disposed of from such plant, either inside or outside the marketing area, is not less than 50 percent of its total producer receipts.
- b. Supply plant - i.e., a plant which forwards milk, skim milk or cream to a "regulated distributing plant" in an amount equal to at least 50 percent of its producer receipts during any month in the period October through December or during any month in the

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* Regulated plant - cont'd

period January through September in which at least 20 percent of such receipts are so moved. For a plant which so forwards more than 50 percent of its producer receipts in the entire period of October through January no percentage is required in the following January through September period, however, such a plant may withdraw from "regulated plant" status if it does not meet the "regulated distributing plant" requirements.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer other than a producer-handler who produces, under a dairy farm permit issued by an appropriate marketing area health authority, milk qualified for disposition to consumers in fluid form within the marketing area. Such milk, designated as "producer's milk" must be received directly from the producer's farm at a "regulated plant" or, be diverted by a handler to an unregulated plant for his account during any of the months of February through August provided that milk from the same producer was received at a "regulated plant" during some portion of the immediately preceding period of September through January.

Producer-handler:

Any person who is both a dairy farmer and a handler, receives no milk from other dairy farmers, and is able to furnish satisfactory proof to the market administrator that the facilities for production, processing and distribution of milk are the personal enterprise of, and at the personal risk of, such person. Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:

* Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid or frozen form as milk, skim milk, fortified skim milk, skim milk drinks, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and sweet or sour cream. Does not include any product which is sterilized and packaged in hermetically sealed containers.
- b. Used in the production of concentrated milk, skim milk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks not sterilized. Does not include certain evaporated and condensed milk products.
- c. Disposed of as fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk not otherwise specified as Class II or Class II-A.
- d. In shrinkage which is in excess of 2 percent of producer receipts, and in shrinkage which has been allocated to receipts from other handlers; and
- e. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with Diabetes Mellitus. (Continued from page 1000.)
The results of the investigation show that the diet has a marked influence on the course of the disease. The patients who were placed on a diet of 100 grams of carbohydrate per day showed a marked improvement in the condition of the blood sugar. The patients who were placed on a diet of 200 grams of carbohydrate per day showed a marked improvement in the condition of the blood sugar. The patients who were placed on a diet of 300 grams of carbohydrate per day showed a marked improvement in the condition of the blood sugar.

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Classification - cont'd* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used in the production of evaporated milk, condensed milk, condensed skim milk; all milk and milk products sterilized and packaged in hermetically sealed containers including flavored milk and flavored milk drinks; milk and milk products in any of the forms specified under Class I which are disposed of in containers under pressure for purpose of dispensing a whipped or aerated product; and evaporated or condensed products, eggnog and yogurt;
- b. Disposed of (skim milk only) for livestock feed, or dumped during April, May, June or July provided that the market administrator is duly notified of the handler's intention to make such disposition;
- c. Disposed of in bulk in any of the forms specified under "Class I Milk" to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturing establishments, and to unregulated plants if such plants are not engaged in the processing and distribution of milk (including milk sterilization and packaged in hermetically sealed containers) for consumption in fluid form.
- d. In actual shrinkage of other source milk, and not in excess of 2 percent of the quantity of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk; and
- e. Contained in month-end inventory of Class I items.
- f. Not specifically accounted for as Class I or Class II-A milk.

* Class II-A milk - All skim milk and butterfat used to produce ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, cocoa mixes, and cottage, pot and baker's cheese.Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I milk price and is the higher of the following for the preceding month:

- a. Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 93 (or 92) score butter x 4.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder x 8.2) - 67 cents.

Inland Empire (Revised 10/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)
 ** indicates new provisions)

Class Prices - cont'd

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price plus \$1.90 adjusted by a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 50 cents.

** Supply-demand adjustment - A current supply-demand ratio is computed by obtaining the percentage that the total pounds of Class I milk (excluding shrinkage, unaccounted for milk and duplications resulting from interhandler transfers) disposed of from all "regulated plants" were of producer receipts in the preceding second and third months.

The Class SI price is increased or decreased 5.0 cents for each full percentage point that the current supply-demand ratio is above or below, respectively, the percentage for such month on the table following:

<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Months</u> <u>Used</u>	<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Months</u> <u>Used</u>
January	84	Oct-Nov	July	70	Apr-May
February	83	Nov-Dec	August	64	May-June
March	80	Dec-Jan	September	66	June-July
April	82	Jan-Feb	October	69	July-Aug
May	81	Feb-Mar	November	75	Aug-Sept
June	79	Mar-Apr	December	81	Sept-Oct

Class II-A Milk Price - The Class II price + 25 cents

Class II Milk Price -

(Chicago 93 (or 92) score butter + 3 cents x 4.8) +

(Chicago area spray-roller powder x 8.2) - 80 cents

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter + 3 cents x 0.123

Class II and II-A Price - Chicago 92-score butter + 3 cents x 0.115

Producer Price -

Base Milk - The Class I differential multiplied by the percentage of butterfat in base milk allocated to Class I plus the Class II differential multiplied by the remaining percentage of butterfat in base milk.

Excess Milk - Same as the Class II differential.

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Location Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class I price of milk at a "regulated plant" located more than 50 miles from the City Hall, Spokane, Washington, regardless of the point of sale within or outside the marketing area, is reduced at the rate per hundredweight of 3.0 cents for each 10 miles up to 100 miles; an additional 2.0 cents for each 10 miles in excess of 100 miles but not more than 200 miles; and an additional 1.0 cents for each 10 miles in excess of 200 miles, such plant is located from the Spokane City Hall.

Class II and Class II-A Price - None

Producer Price -

Base Milk - With respect to producer milk received at plants subject to the Class I location differentials, the uniform price per hundredweight for base milk is reduced at the same rate per hundredweight as is applicable to Class I milk at such plant.

Excess Milk - None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred, in the form of products designated as Class I, by a handler operating a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I milk unless another class use is indicated in the reports of both handlers. If either or both plants receive any other source milk, the quantity transferred must be classified at both plants so as to allocate the highest possible utilization to producer milk.

* Outside Purchases:

Other source milk (other Federal order milk subtracted last), including overage allocated to other source milk, is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively remaining in Class II after deducting for allowable shrinkage and the balance, if any, is subtracted in sequence from the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively in Class II-A and Class I milk.

Compensatory payments to the pool are required of handlers who obtain other source milk (not including Federal order milk) in excess of the total volume of his Class II milk (less allowable shrinkage). The rate of compensatory payment per hundredweight is determined from the difference between the price for Class I milk and for Class II milk, adjusted by applicable butterfat differentials. If the plant supplying such milk is located outside the marketing area and more than 50 miles from the Spokane City Hall the rate of compensatory payment will be further reduced according to the same rate of location adjustment as set forth in the Class I schedule, and based upon the distance such plant is located from the Spokane City Hall but not to exceed \$1.85 per hundredweight.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are from the same locality, and that the majority of the specimens are from the same individual. This is a very unusual situation, and it is not clear why it should be so. It is possible that the specimens are from a single individual, or that they are from a single locality, or that they are from a single individual and a single locality. It is not clear why it should be so.

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Wilmington (Revised 9/1/57 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated, reconstituted, or fortified skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, cultured buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, concentrated milk, milk shake mix, and any other mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing less than 18 percent butterfat (except: ice cream, ice cream mixes, eggnog and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers): and
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not designated as Class I,
- b. Disposed of as cream containing 18 percent or more butterfat,
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed,
- d. Contained in skim milk dumped subject to proper notification to, and verification by, the market administrator,
- e. Contained in inventory of fluid cream and in products designated as Class I on hand at the end of the month,
- f. In actual plant shrinkage not to exceed two percent of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk; and in shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

- * Class I Milk Price - A "formula index" (computed as set forth under subparagraph a below) determines the Class I price for each calendar quarter in accordance with the following table:

Class I Price Schedule (prices per hundredweight)

Formula Index	:	Jan., Feb., March, July, Aug., Sept.	:	April, May, June	:	Oct., Nov., Dec.
116.3 - 120.3	:	3.29	:	2.89	:	3.69
124.1 - 128.1	:	3.49	:	3.09	:	3.89
131.9 - 135.9	:	3.69	:	3.29	:	4.09

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7</u>		
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1.
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 5448	7/30/55	Amendment No. 13
21 FR 1381	3/2/56	Amendment No. 14
21 FR 2555	4/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions

CENTRAL ARKANSAS - ORDER NO. 8

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
20 FR 8364	11/9/55	Order
21 FR 1163	2/21/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2102	3/30/57	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 3915	6/5/57	Termination

TEXAS PANHANDLE - ORDER NO. 11

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
20 FR 9905	12/23/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 8431	11/3/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 4711	7/4/57	Suspension
22 FR 6566	8/15/57	Amendment No. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12</u>		
21 FR 2032	3/31/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order, terminating specified terms
<u>GREATER KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13</u>		
22 FR 7575	9/25/57	Order, as amended
<u>UPSTATE MICHIGAN - ORDER NO. 16</u>		
22 FR 5835	7/24/57	Order, as amended
<u>BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA - ORDER NO. 17</u>		
19 FR 3957	6/30/54	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
<u>MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18</u>		
19 FR 2848	5/18/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Determination of equivalent price
19 FR 6299	9/30/54	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 3
21 FR 5635	7/27/56	Amendment No. 4
21 FR 9095	11/22/56	Correction

Name	Address	City
John Doe	123 Main St	New York
Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Los Angeles
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St	Chicago
Alice Brown	101 Pine St	Houston
Charlie Davis	202 Cedar St	Phoenix
Diana Evans	303 Birch St	San Antonio
Frank Green	404 Maple St	Dallas
Grace Hill	505 Walnut St	San Diego
Henry King	606 Cherry St	Austin
Ivy Lee	707 Peach St	Jacksonville
Jack Miller	808 Apple St	Fort Worth
Karen Wilson	909 Orange St	Columbus
Leo White	1010 Grape St	Indianapolis
Mia Young	1111 Lemon St	San Jose
Noah Adams	1212 Lime St	San Francisco
Olivia Baker	1313 Coffee St	Seattle
Peter Clark	1414 Tea St	Denver
Quinn Hall	1515 Herb St	Portland
Samuel King	1616 Spice St	Boston
Tina Lee	1717 Sugar St	Nashville
Uma Miller	1818 Honey St	New Orleans
Victor Wilson	1919 Butter St	Las Vegas
Wendy Adams	2020 Oil St	Salt Lake City

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42</u>		
21 FR 5675	7/28/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5964	8/9/56	Correction
21 FR 6886	9/12/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 1317	3/2/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43</u>		
22 FR 7024	8/31/57	Order, as amended
<u>QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44</u>		
22 FR 2998	4/27/57	Order, as amended
<u>LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46</u>		
22 FR 7851	10/3/57	Order, as amended

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<u>NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42</u>		
21 FR 5675	7/28/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5964	8/9/56	Correction
21 FR 6886	9/12/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 1317	3/2/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43</u>		
22 FR 7024	8/31/57	Order, as amended
<u>QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44</u>		
22 FR 2998	4/27/57	Order, as amended
<u>LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46</u>		
22 FR 7851	10/3/57	Order, as amended

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD -- ORDER NO. 71</u>		
21 FR 8312	10/31/56	Order, as amended
<u>TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72</u>		
20 FR 6275	8/27/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 6571	9/8/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 545	1/29/57	Amendment No. 9
<u>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73</u>		
22 FR 7032	8/31/57	Order, as amended
<u>COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74</u>		
17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of Correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 10201	12/20/56	Amendment No. 9

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75</u>		
20 FR 2947	5/3/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 4083	6/10/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 12
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 8318	10/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 547	1/29/57	Amendment No. 13

FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76

17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 2021	3/31/55	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 9817	12/21/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 4

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

20 FR 414	1/19/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 546	1/29/57	Amendment No. 3

NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

21 FR 4854	6/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5789	8/3/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7513	10/3/56	Order, terminating certain terms
22 FR 3068	5/1/57	Amendment No. 9

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The first settlement in Boston was made in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. They came to the city in search of religious freedom and a place to practice their faith. The settlers were led by John Winthrop, who gave them the name "Boston" in honor of the city of Boston in England. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New England region.

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CitationDate PublishedActionCENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82

17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 576	2/3/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4715	7/31/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 1641	3/18/55	Amendment No. 5
21 FR 1346	3/1/56	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 1765	3/22/56	Amendment No. 7
22 FR 2199	4/3/57	Amendment No. 8

MUSKEGON - ORDER NO. 85

18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2119	3/30/57	Amendment No. 2

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87

21 FR 1982	3/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7369	9/27/56	Order terminating certain provisions
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Amendment No. 3
22 FR 2121	3/30/57	Amendment No. 4

KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 1439	3/6/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2679	4/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating certain terms
22 FR 6862	8/24/57	Order suspending certain provisions

Table 1

Year	Age	1990		1995		2000	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1990-1994	10-14	10.5	1.2	10.8	1.1	11.2	1.0
	15-19	15.2	1.5	15.5	1.4	15.8	1.3
	20-24	20.1	1.8	20.4	1.7	20.7	1.6
	25-29	25.3	2.0	25.6	1.9	25.9	1.8
1995-1999	10-14	10.6	1.3	10.9	1.2	11.3	1.1
	15-19	15.3	1.6	15.6	1.5	15.9	1.4
	20-24	20.2	1.9	20.5	1.8	20.8	1.7
	25-29	25.4	2.1	25.7	2.0	26.0	1.9
2000-2004	10-14	10.7	1.4	11.0	1.3	11.4	1.2
	15-19	15.4	1.7	15.7	1.6	16.0	1.5
	20-24	20.3	2.0	20.6	1.9	20.9	1.8
	25-29	25.5	2.2	25.8	2.1	26.1	2.0

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91</u>		
17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 88673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
<u>NORTH CENTRAL OHIO - ORDER NO. 95</u>		
22 FR 4181	6/14/57	Order, as amended
22 FR 6208	8/3/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>SPRINGFIELD..MASS - ORDER NO. 96</u>		
20 FR 10038	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10469	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3032	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7
<u>CORPUS CHRISTI - ORDER NO. 98</u>		
22 FR 6645	8/20/57.	Order as amended
<u>WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99</u>		
20 FR 10045	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 627	1/28/56	Correction
21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10470	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3033	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CHATTANOOGA - ORDER NO. 100</u>		
21 FR 5567	7/25/56	Order
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
<u>WHEELING - ORDER NO. 102</u>		
20 FR 7426	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 8453	11/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 9456	12/16/55	Correction
21 FR 2810	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 636	1/31/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 988	2/16/57	Determination
<u>CENTRAL ARIZONA - ORDER NO. 104</u>		
22 FR 7041	8/31/57	Order, as amended
<u>NORTH CENTRAL IOWA - ORDER NO. 105</u>		
22 FR 7455	9/19/57	Order
<u>INLAND EMPIRE - ORDER NO. 108</u>		
22 FR 7584	9/25/57	Order, as amended
<u>CLARKSBURG - ORDER NO. 109</u>		
20 FR 7433	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 9988	12/28/55	Correction
21 FR 2811	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 637	1/31/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 988	2/16/57	Determination

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>WILMINGTON - ORDER NO. 110</u>		
21 FR 3488	5/25/56	Order
22 FR 7102	9/5/57	Amendment No. 1
<u>BLUEFIELD - ORDER NO. 112</u>		
21 FR 7482	9/29/56	Order
<u>PLATTE VALLEY - ORDER NO. 113</u>		
22 FR 2527	4/13/57	Order
22 FR 7768	10/1/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA - ORDER NO. 118</u>		
22 FR 5919	7/26/57	Order
22 FR 7048	8/31/57	Termination of : specified terms

